

THE BRADEN MAIL.

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BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY APRIL 6. 1893.

FIVE CENTS

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The question of immigration was the subject for discussion at the meeting held on Saturday last. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The Secy. announced that the annual Provincial meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held at Brandon, June 27, to 29. He suggested that a committee be appointed.

Mr. Nichol said that it had been suggested that a picnic be held at the close of the annual meeting.

Leach—Postmaster. The committee be: Messrs. Percival, Nichol, Vantassel, Sinclair, and the secy., Mr. Leach. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichol asked Mr. Sinclair to read his paper on immigration.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Immigration at the present time is one of those subjects which is receiving not only the careful attention of cities and communities of our land, but also the attention of the very best men entrusted with the affairs of different nations or states. The success of the large immigration to the United States has been demonstrated, but for the last year or two, there has been a growing feeling against immigration, principally among the organized laborers of the eastern States, and their reason has been to reduce competition in labour. Their political men tell us that immigration should be prohibited on social, moral and political grounds; while the New York Chamber of Commerce, called on congress to enact speedy legislation against immigration, their excuse being the fear of cholera. Considering that their population is now estimated at nearly sixty-five millions and by their returns of 91 and 92 which shows that during these two years over one million emigrants arrived in this country. Of this million, English and Scotch only contributed about one fourth (1/4) Germany about the same, leaving one half, which is principally supplied in Italy, Poland and other European countries. Perhaps their prohibitory reasons are good, as they get hundreds of thousands of a very undesirable class who never leave the large cities and are often a burden to the nation. In our Dominion things assume a different aspect, we have an agricultural country, a greater amount of vacant land and undeveloped territory waiting the right class. Their prohibition or restriction will undoubtedly prohibit us, and if we can get say, from 50, to 100 thousands of the right class per annum which they will not refuse from countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Sweden, we have unlimited room for such men and money.

True, we cannot boast of our variations of climate and large manufacturing centres to the extent they can, but to those who desire to follow agriculture and make for themselves a desirable home among a contented and law abiding people, then our country takes first place. In making comparisons, I find the acquisition of land from the Queen's Land Government, as follows: agriculture land farms up to 160 acres at the rate of 60c. per acre, payable in five years or at the rate of 12c. per acre per annum. Personal residence required, from 160 to 1280, at the rate of \$1.80 per acre, personal residence or by act., to speculators or none residence at the rate of 85c. per acre. Thus, you will see, speculators are not invited to Queen's Land. This above refers to their immigration policy of a few years ago and now suspended. We in Manitoba have been in the past discontented with our immigration returns, and rightly so, when we consider how thinly the population is scattered over the province. The disadvantages connected with country education where the teachers are employed to teach a few children, the expenses connected with same. Our industries are next to nil and why, because we have not enough of any one thing to warrant large capital and labour. Our cattle raising does not yet warrant frozen meat exportation, neither have we sufficient pork to encourage packing houses.

Denmark exports to Scotland and England ten million dollars worth of butter yearly. The Dominion of Canada sends \$440,000 worth Manitoba sends none, while the imports required by Great Britain is nearly 60 million dollars worth. Australia and New Zealand, over 10 thousand miles from the world's markets are large exporters of butter and frozen mutton, and yet we often hear it said that we are too far from the world's market; my opinion is that with the exception of wheat and oats we have not enough of any one thing to send and make it pay to the world's markets. If this is true, it is our duty to encourage immigration. In the past eastern papers and even members of parliament denounced and tried in every way to cut down the estimates for this the most important department of such vast undeveloped territory. When we consider that our natural increase is too small compared with our large country it is for us to do all we can to bring others here. Suppose 5,000 families settle in the Province yearly, they would require say 3 horses per family, or 15,000 horses, representing a money value of nearly \$2,000,000 to say nothing of cows, poultry, seed wheat, oats, which in many cases would be purchased from their neighbors, not only would this be all but many farmers who, at the present time are holding too much land, through adverse circumstances would have an opportunity of disposing of their land for cash, they would then be in a position to turn around and pay cash for their machinery and goods and in this way farm on a smaller scale, and to better advantage. As the pros and cons of immigration have been discussed so much by the different papers of Canada, I would like to suggest something here which I believe is the duty of the farmer in which I

interest to take up as follows:

That this Institute appoint a committee to be assisted by other committee or through Secty's. of the different Institutes throughout Manitoba, to collect names of one or more successful farmers, natives of say each country in England, Ireland, Scotland; each farmer giving a true report about his name, say including the following: number of years in the province; number of acres farmed, crops grown, quantity per acre, seasons, rearing of stock, prices of some pieces of produce and clothing. The education, its facilities and advantages. Social life and church matters; these come among the question we often hear asked. The advantages of such a pamphlet would be that the reports by the different farmers who left the different countries would in this way bring confidence coming from men they formerly knew. They would have an opportunity of corresponding with the individual farmer, as well as the Secty. of Institutes and knowing that the pamphlet came from and under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute would in this way bring increased confidence. I believe if the last tute takes this matter up it would be the means of receiving, and disseminating the very best literature which would be followed by corresponding results. If it pays the Board of Trade of the different towns and cities to publish reports setting forth their industries imports, export, annual increase of population, business openings, education, social and church advantages; it must also follow that those who leave their native land to follow agriculture would also feel grateful for the latest and best information, before leaving that home, as many who come to Manitoba are neither practical nor theoretical farmers; you will at once see the advantage it would be to them. In Great Britain there are different classes of farmers, but we will divide them into their classes. The large or sheep farmer the practical or mixed farmer, and the small farmer, or in Scotland is known as the Crofter, to all these such information as I have pointed out would be interesting and useful. Let this pamphlet be put into the hands of every individual farmer in Great Britain by mail. At present we get young men, sons of merchants, clerks and mechanics who have little or no knowledge of farming, they in many cases get work but often less pay than they formerly received in the old country, the result is, they blame to country and farming, and they never consider their own inability and lack of farming experience, others again have some money to start for themselves, without any knowledge of values which often ends in failure. By this pamphlet we could get at the practical and experience farmer with capital, who in either case could take advantage of low rates and secure grain in feeding stock thus requiring the steady or yearly services of young men, who at present leave us and go to the large cities to the south. Sometime ago I handed your Institute a letter from Mr. Fleming of Scotland regarding the yearly engagements of farm servants. During the winter months the different Institutes throughout Manitoba could assist in their work; good men being selected there. The Institutes would see that they were placed with responsible farmers here. As it is now, many good farmers get poor men, on the other hand good men fall into the employment of financially poor farmers. When we consider that the Dominion Government has 5,000 looking agents in Great Britain these I may say are store keepers who are agents for the different steamship lines in Great Britain. The government allows them \$1.25 per head for heads of families who they book through to Winnipeg, this being a special inducement to ship to Manitoba and the North West Territories in preference to other countries. What note that there is 20 agents working through the different states to the south of us including New York, New England and Washington states. The settlers from these states not only bring horses, cattle and implements, but valuable experience, it then remains for you gentlemen to show by some pamphlet to men of some capital, in the east and Great Britain that if they contemplate a change, that we invite them not only to the best agriculture centre, but to where social and church life are of a high order and where educational facilities are second to none. We must do this to keep in line with such countries, as the following is taken from "A Queensland pamphlet" a million were sent for sale in one district and where the stable crops are wheat, oranges, grapes, etc." Now gentlemen I nearly show this so that we may only look for our share of the immigration. This I am satisfied we are on the eve of getting, when we consider the active immigration policy pursued by our government, but do not expect less then our share, after finding that our youngest province has captured the gold medal in the World's Metropolis, for the best wheat the world can produce. While the colony of New Zealand in connection with the steamship line are offering very low rates and particularly to those who have capital with the intention of farming. Yet our steam shipping lines have raised the immigration rates 25 per cent. for the coming season. This, some of them contend is necessary owing to the unprecedented increase cabin passengers for the World's Fair. We do not admit this seeing the Immigration season is over by the time the world's fair opens, and we should here condemn their action, at a time when the governments are doing their best to settle the vacant lands. I have often thought that if paid the governments of Australia and New Zealand to charter sailing vessels to carry immigrants to their colonies ten thousand miles, it would in a double measure pay our government, or at least to give it a trial. In carrying passengers to Canada the C.P.R. could use the same arguments as do the steamship companies, but instead

stance the carrying of seed grain free, Canada, until a few years ago, was not known among the farmers and working men of Great Britain to the extent that her commercial importance warranted; the reason, to a great extent was that the states of the republic to the south of us exported their wheat, flour, meat in great quantities many years before Canada had much to export, in this way the goods were called American. Recently however, we are becoming better known by our large shipments of beef and stockers which find their way to the stables of the best farmers of England and Scotland. Now that Canada is well and favourably known, and that our government are giving more attention and returning to a clear path of duty, it is the privilege of the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west, to show by word and pen that the future prosperity of this great country, demands that these vacant lands be filled, seeing that our natural increase is too small to make the desired impression. In the past we must admit that our government gave more attention to the Trades Unions which were backed by some of our eastern leading papers, but they too have seen the error of their own contention in two ways; 1st: That the country had proved a wonderful success, and 2nd: That the manufacturers of the east had to increase their plant and men to keep up with the heavy order from the west and millions among them were hardly known, until the opening of the Great West by the C. P.R. If we could just carry or carry to the people of Great Britain, a synopsis as to the amount of country north of the North Saskatchewan comprising as it does over two million square miles, compared with the following Great European countries: Austria, 240,000 sq. miles; France, 204,000; Germany, 129,000; Spain, 127,000; Great Britain, 121,000. These five great European countries are less the 1/4 of North Saskatchewan. Manitoba considered a small province, but half the size of Great Britain, with a population only 168,000; if we were settled as close as Prince Edward Island, we would have over 3 million, and if populated as close as England and Wales, our population would be over 30 million; but we do not expect such density of population and we do not look for it, yet our province could have ten families to every one we have at present, then our population would be over 1 1/2 millions, just a few words here on colonization. I believe that with the depression in Great Britain and the absence of first class investments for the great amount of wealth now in the hands of the great manufacturers, who were the world's manufacturers, but the hostile tariff have driven thousands out of work, with such disruptions of trade, thousands unable to live. Our country has something to offer. Lands supplied by the government and C.P.R. at very low figures to responsible individuals societies or Coys., who in turn sell to their workmen, selected by them as first-class; security would be asked for, and given on the land which would be first-class considering the improvement from year to year, with the natural increase in value. The prospects are as good now to farm as when you gentlemen first started, but compare prices where you paid 400 to \$500 for a team of horses, the farmer of to-day pays \$200 to \$300 where you paid 50 to 75c. for seed oats and 25c. to a \$1.00 for wheat, the farmer of to-day as his own door pays 25 to 50c. Where you paid 200 to \$350 for a binder, the present price is 150 to \$175. Clothing, groceries corresponding low. Where the farmer of '82 had to team wheat as high as 50 miles, the distance now rarely extends 5 to 12 miles; lumber, wagons, hucksters, farmers, infest every thing required by farmers. If you have lived and made a home comfortable under these conditions and circumstances, surely the advantage to the emigrant starting now must be more than encouraging, and looking the whole matter over carefully, I consider the farmer of '93 can do as much with \$2,000 as the farmer of '82 could with \$3,500; not only from the fact of price, but our market facilities, I noticed by the Free Press of a few days ago, a very excellent report by Mr. Baird on the work carried on by him at the Experimental Farm; it contains valuable information for the practical, as well as the theoretical farmer not only for this country but as a guide for intending settlers. Such a report should be a feature of your pamphlet.

Let me here give you the agriculture products together with the amount furnished by Canada during 1891, imported into Great Britain:

	G.B. tables value.	Can tables value.
Horses.....	2,122,400	\$ 156,254.
Cattle.....	41,763,660	8,425,386.
Sheep.....	3,226,673	344,465.
Pigs.....	6,894	75.
Swine.....	15,972,406	8,666.
Mutton.....	2,918,332	40.
Pork.....	45,949,993	625,967.
Bacon & Hams.....	9,188,593	297,959.
Meats, canned.....	21,386,610	749.
Beef.....	1,245,370	3,670.
Meats all kinds.....	8,570,915	1,892.
Lard.....	8,625,038	
Tallow & tallow.....	56,404,414	449,492.
Butter.....	23,434,796	9,481,373.
Cheese.....	2,223,964	1,092.
Eggs.....	17,135,133	83,589.
Wheat.....	143,314,593	969,134.
Barley.....	28,916,920	75,225.
Oats.....	28,648,572	5,951.
Potatoes.....	4,197,145	1,485,348.
Peas.....	5,873,658	
Beans.....	40,967,247	
Cornmeal.....	193,401	
Flour.....	49,566,450	851,912.
Potatoes.....	5,824,543	1,400.
Apples.....	5,032,119	1,235,244.
Total.....	570,487,748	24,464,712.

Thus you will see that all our imports from Canada to Great Britain amounted

The Great Sale.

I. R. STROME

GIVING

UP

BUSINESS

THE GREAT

Drop in Prices

Has brought thousands of dollars.

Talk about hard times; no one would think so to see the great bundles of goods passing out of our doors. Our store is daily thronged and thousands have taken advantage of the wonderful bargains we are giving. New goods are arriving daily and many now at the station. When our entire spring stock arrives we will have the biggest plums for the public that were ever offered in the city. Our assortment is not equalled in the city which is a known fact and as to elegance of stock styles, designs and values not surpassed in the province. Having the standing financially to have access to any market in the world places us in a position to underbuy and undersell. Another large lot of fine printed flannels and all wool Challies have arrived bought below their value which we will sell cheaper than ever. Do not pay from 35c. to 60c. for goods that can be bought for so much less at the

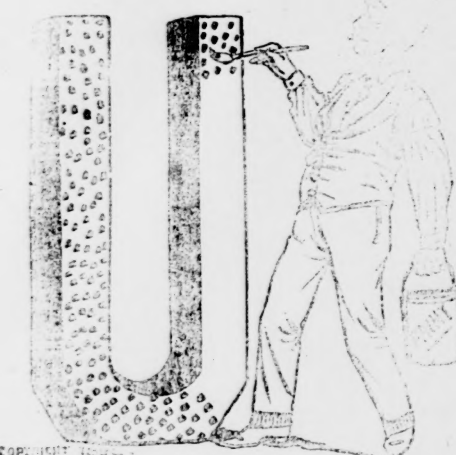
Great Sale Store
OF I. R. STROME.

We will not only sell you just as cheap as any other merchant but we will sell you goods cheaper than any dealer in the city. Remember we are going to undersell for the next three months good heavy Flannelettes at much less than from 7 to 10c. per yard. One case of Black Henriettas just to hand from Bradford, Eng., which are the biggest drive ever offered in the city. It will do you good to see them, lovely heavy good firm goods 46 inches wide at much less than from 45c. to 70 and 80c. per yard. Bargains away beyond the reach of any competitors in the city. We refrain from quoting prices as it would be the means of knocking competition almost into oblivion, but retiring from business we will look to our interest and reduce the stock as quick as possible hence the big sacrifice in price on every article in the store. New Hats, New Clothing, New Ties, Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. New Dress Goods, New Carpets and New House Furnishings of all kinds. Three Cases of New Hosiery, Gloves and Small Wares direct from Glasgow, Scotland, which will all be sacrificed. Come one and all and spend your money where you can get the largest quality of Goods for every dollar you spend. We will undersell.

I. R. Strome,

BRANDON.

All orders by mail will be carefully and promptly filled.



"We've Spotted You,"

That's what the men say as they grab one of those wonderful \$10 Suits.

OUR JOB Suit and Pant counter or are the biggest attraction in the city.

COME while the assortment is good.

50 pairs Tweed Pants, new goods \$1.25.

50 cases New Nobby Spring HATS.

Boys Navy Serge Suits \$1.50.

MILLER & CO.

Mens' Outfitters.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 19 o'clock. Money Order Office Hours, from 10 to 16. Mails for despatch are closed as follows: For the East, daily, at 10 a.m. For the West, daily, except Wednesday, 8 p.m. For the South, daily, except Sunday, at 12 p.m. For the North, daily, except Sunday, at 10 p.m. For the Pacific, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p.m. For the Atlantic, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p.m. For the Indian, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p.m. For the Canadian, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p.m. J. C. KAVANAGH, Postmaster.

The English Dairy Salts.
Ashton & Higgin's
"EUREKA"
Are stronger and will go farther than any others known. 1 ounce of these standard brands will produce a better flavor in a pound of butter than 1 ounce of any other salt on the market. Try them. For sale by grocers generally.

ASHTON'S
FACTORY FILLED
ENGLAND.

JOSEPH WALKER & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt.

THOMAS LEONING & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka.

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FAMILY BUTCHERS,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Dealers in all Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats. Fish, Poultry and Game in Season.

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London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., (Ltd)

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MONEY TO LEND

ON—

IMPROVED FARMS OR CITY PROPERTY.

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest. Expenses Moderate. Terms Easy.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Choice Farms For Sale, Improved and Unimproved, Convenient to Railways, Churches and Schools.

A very small payment required down. Balance in Installments on Easy Terms, with Moderate Interest.

Agents for the sale of Farm Lands and City Property belonging to the Ontario Bank. New settlers would do well to call and see our lists before leaving.

D. MCAN W. SHAW, A. HARRIS, ROOM 3, DAILY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK, P. O. Box 132, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1903.

The death of Mr. Jules Ferry, the late president of the senate, has removed from the arena of political life one of the most prominent figures in connection with the French Republic. He has had a very remarkable career, and is described as a man possessing the intellectual powers of a great statesman, of inflexible character, unwavering patriotism, courage and sterling integrity. This was testified to by his countrymen, as demonstrated by giving him a state funeral and by the eloquent orations delivered over the mortal remains of the dead statesman. M. Ribot, in the course of his eulogy, portrayed him as a man of mature and unerring judgment, having a supreme contempt for underhand expedients in public and private life. He had that elevated disdain of malicious attacks from his opponents which made him a man worthy and qualified to direct the politics of his country. Having married a Protestant lady he adopted her religion as a compromise, as he himself put it, between the dogmatism of Roman Catholicism and the recklessness of free thought.

An account of a most remarkable journey, on snow-shoes, that savors more of a romance than of reality, comes to us from St. John's, Nfld. Mrs. Burgess, wife of Mr. Burgess, a member of the Newfoundland legislature, has just completed a journey of two hundred and thirty miles in company with her husband. Such a feat was never known to have been accomplished before, on that island, the entire distance being traversed in sixteen days. In their journey they encountered weather terrific in its severity, including several snow storms. Three nights they were protected from the storm by a temporary shelter made from boughs of trees. In crossing an arm of the sea, a distance of some eleven miles, their boat was caught in an ice field, and carried seaward. The boat leaked, and to save themselves from being swamped, they were compelled to stanch the seams with pieces of old rope, and by the greatest possible exertion they succeeded in reaching land in safety. They were daily in the midst of what would appear, to ordinary mortals, insurmountable difficulties, danger on every hand, but they persevered. Bays and streams covered with floating ice were crossed. Days were passed in wading through thick forest with what little path there was strewn with fallen trees. Such a wonderful undertaking, and successful performance, can hardly be realized, more especially by a woman. There is no doubt but her unprecedented sturdiness and power of endurance, under such trying circumstances, will be chronicled as to immortalize her name as one of the heroines of the present generation.

The recent formation of a labor department by the British government is recognized as a guarantee that the interests of the workmen will not be neglected. All parties in the state have come to look upon the working classes as an important factor in politics, who need to be conciliated, and who cannot be discarded by whatever party holds the reins of power. This new department, although it does not possess executive functions, still, for all practical purposes, it is as though the government had established a minister of labor. In order, however, to do effective work, it was considered prudent to keep it to a certain extent free from the influence of political bias. Similar organizations exist in other European nations, which have frequently interfered with beneficial results in the case of trade disputes and strikes, and as England is following, in this respect, in the footsteps of those who have tested the usefulness of such a board, it is to be hoped that like results will accrue in the interests of all who are connected with, and dependent upon, labor. There is no European nation in which the claims of the toiling multitude have received more attention within the last decade than in England. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain not long ago discussed a proposition by which the state should provide each laboring man with three acres and a cow, and more recently, he has championed a scheme to make a state provision against old age, by granting laborers a pension somewhat similar to that given to soldiers. On looking into the matter calmly, it must be admitted, that the man worn out at the loom, the mill, the mine or in the docks, should be considered at least of as much value to the state as the soldier, with this difference, that it directly profits more by the productive capacity of the workingman than by the destructive capacity of the soldier. If, at any rate, it recognizes its obligations on the one hand, there seems to be no valid reason why it should overlook them on the other.

N. Boyd, M. P., has been appointed government whip for the west at Ottawa. The Esquimaux fort is to be made one of the strongest in the world. Canada's contribution towards the works will be a quarter of a million. The Imperial Government will furnish an armament consisting of the most modern breach loading weapons, the expenditure for which will cost an enormous sum. When the Royal Marines or artillery are sent out "C" company will be withdrawn, probably disarmed, or the men drafted to "A" and "B" batteries. The Columbia garrison artillery ("Prior" brigade) will be increased to 500 strong.

WESTERN WORLD.

MANITOBA MATTERS—NORTHWEST
NUGGETS—COLUMBIA CRUMBS.

Collected Carefully—Given Graciously.

DOMINION CITY.

The farmers of this district are busy cleaning their seed wheat for sowing in the spring.

A series of temperance lectures were conducted here recently by Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan in which great interest was taken by local folk.

OXBOW.

A branch of the Independent Order of Foresters is to be reorganized here by Mr. Card.

Several carloads of stock and other effects of settlers have arrived, more to follow. Hurrah for Oxbow.

A very successful concert was given here a few days ago, under the auspices of the I.O.O.F. The artists were all local and performed their parts faultlessly.

OAKVILLE.

A petition has been largely signed and forwarded to Ottawa asking the Postmaster-General to let us have our mail on Friday instead of Monday.

Land is booming around here at present. The price ranges from \$5 to \$400 per acre, the latter for town lots.

An exhibit of Manitoba wool is going from here to the World's Fair, in the shape of large oak and cotton wood blocks which are being prepared in the local saw mill.

MINNEWAKAN.

There is a little friction expected over the school question. The secretary-treasurer and trustees say they know the law, and are going to keep it.

A very interesting collection of articles are being got together here by Mr. Goulet for the Chicago Exposition, amongst which will be two curious specimens of work by Mr. Parisienne, an overcoat and a cap made of the skins of water hens with the feathers intact.

CHATER.

The wheat market has terminated for this season.

The G. N. W. C. Ry. has been snowed out of the inconvenience of many of our townsfolk.

The question of tariff reform is being largely discussed here at present. Many assert that the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway and a long stride in the direction of free trade, is necessary to relieve the depression in the farm produce market existing at present in this section of the country.

GLEICHEN.

Stock did fairly well during the winter, but as feed is getting scarce, we are looking eagerly for the good weather.

The detachment of the N. W. M. P. located here were recently inspected and everything was found satisfactory by the commanding officer.

Major McGibbon has finished his inspection of the Blackfoot Indian reserve. He reports the condition of the Indians improving, and that most of them keep their houses tidy and clean. He has gone to MacLeod to inspect the Piegan and Blood Indians there.

CARNDUFF.

Some additional buildings are to be erected.

Settlers and eleven carloads of effects have arrived here, also several horses for sale.

A number of Ontario men are expected to settle here during the coming summer.

The literary society brought a very successful year's work to a close recently by a social gathering. It afforded a means of pleasure, profit, enjoyment and instruction to the members during the winter months which was appreciated.

RESTON.

Collectors from the implement firms, pay this section of the country frequent visits.

Our wandering boys are coming back from the east where some of them wintered. They are in splendid condition.

The Pipestone Mutual Improvement association which is in a healthy and prosperous condition and a splendid educator, held its closing meeting for the season a few days ago.

A grist mill would be a great boon to this new town. Chopping is being done by Messrs. Hollinger by horse power. Evans steam chopping outfit is lying idle, owing to the scarcity of straw for fuel.

STRATHCLAIR.

Salt Lake school will soon remove to its summer quarters.

The postmaster has removed the post office to his new residence on Woodward avenue.

The Astor House stables has changed ownership recently. The present owner is Mr. A. Christie, lately of Minnedosa.

The Foresters intend giving the local talent of Minnedosa an opportunity of displaying their capabilities before an audience of this town.

Several gentlemen have struck the town recently on business matters, while others of our number have gone to other places, including Winnipeg, on like missions.

NESBITT.

A school has been opened here to train the young ideas how to shoot.

Mr. Benjamin Lines has been appointed to the position of postmaster here.

Business is somewhat dull at present, here. We are all longing for the spring which means better times.

A very enjoyable entertainment in the musical and literary line was furnished recently by local talent, which gave satisfaction to the audience.

We would be happy until we get the bridge across the Souris river. It would undoubtedly be a great boon, and it is hoped that the government and the municipalities will undertake the responsibility of its erection jointly.

MOOSE JAW.

A number of settlers have come here and several others are expected to arrive shortly.

Business is brightening up very considerably. Several new buildings are to be erected this spring.

Efforts are being made to get the Dominion Government to establish a creamery here for the Northwest as it presents the best facilities of any place in the Territories for such an establishment, having plenty of water and the finest of pasture.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held here on the 30th inst. when some important business was transacted including the annual election of officers. It was decided that the whole Board should meet quarterly and the executive council the first Thursday in every month.

Arthur Richardson and John Burns were recently tried before the Magistrate on the charge of feloniously stealing a barrel of oil, and other articles of not much value. They were discharged as they were no direct proof, and consequently not sufficient grounds for commitment.

WINNIPEG.

The improvement to the plant of the Ogilvie mill in Winnipeg, when complete, will place them in the position of being second to none in Canada.

It is rumored on the city water power scheme comes to a practical end, the Portage paper mills will remove their plant to Winnipeg.

Steps are being taken to revive the interest at one time taken in baseball in this city. The city council has decided that only one team working up to become popular again.

The real estate men say business is brisk. City property is in demand, with the view of building, and more farms have been sold so far this year, than for several years past.

The three new wells sunk on the west side of the city to 70 feet below the surface, give out, it is computed, about 10,000 gallons each per day, making a total of 30,000 for the three.

A very interesting debate came off on Friday evening amongst the members of the Winnipeg Liberal club, the subject being, "Resolved, that it would be to the interest of Canada to abolish the senate."

Among the educational exhibits for the World's Fair there are some beautiful maps of the province. The whole appearance of the exhibit is very creditable not only in point of design but also on account of its artistic execution, and is sure to be very attractive.

The talented and popular little actress, Patti Rosa, attracted large audiences to her plays, "Miss Dixie" and "Dolly Varden," in the Bijou opera house during the week. She was supported by a strong company. The vocal and comedian features were especially prominent.

His Lordship, Bishop of Rupert's Land held a confirmation service in Holy Trinity on Wednesday evening last. The service was very impressive one. Quite a number were confirmed to whom His Lordship delivered some words of wisdom and good counsel for their future guidance.

Our town park commissioners have decided to appropriate \$6,500, for the purchase of lands suitable for public parks, and \$2,000 for their maintenance. The sum of \$10,000 is to be raised by taxation of a half a mill on the dollar. The ground around old Fort Garry is spoken of as one of the suitable pieces of land for the purpose.

The invitations issued by the Granite curling club to a large number of the elite of Winnipeg was well responded to on Tuesday evening. The greater majority were spectators. But some of the more daring paternels donned the treacherous blades, and although not probably on the ice for years, many of them participated peacefully along the edges out of the rush of danger. The gathering was voted by all as success.

"Whoever would have thought," said the Echo, "I knew it, and come to that," say others. The announcement of the marriage of ex-mayor Pearson has given rise to the above observations. The happy event took place in Chicago a few days ago, Miss Emma Schmidt being the fortunate lady. The good wishes of Winnipeggers for long life and happy days are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson in their new sphere of life.

SUNDRIY PLACES.

The first issue of a new daily, to be called the Echo, is expected to appear at Fort William, Ont., shortly.

Messrs. Cameron and Inglis have started a business in Vancouver under the title of the Perth (Scotland) Dry Goods Works.

Mr. W. Bernier, of Montreal, writes Mayor Taylor for information as to the prospects of starting a paint factory in Winnipeg.

Dr. George has decided to remove to Innisfail, and will practice his profession there. He will be the only practicing physician between Calgary and Edmonton.

Mr. J. H. Millward, of Calgary, was the recipient of a very acceptable birthday present in the shape of the arrears of his pension from the United States Government, amounting to over \$1,000.

Mr. Brislin, of the N.P.R., at Brandon, is making a collection of minerals, woods, fruits, grains, and grains, threshed out and in the straw, as well as all other products of the province. These will be sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Hon. Mr. Foster has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to amend the act relating to ocean steamships, providing a change of terms for a steamship service between Vancouver and Australia. Previous legislation gave \$25,000 for a fortnightly steamer. Mr. Foster now proposes that the service shall be monthly and the subsidy in proportion.

During the debate on the interior estimates Mr. Daly reviewed the efforts made in the older provinces, in the United States and in Europe to divert emigration to Manitoba and the Northwest time the transfer of the immigration work to his department. He regarded the outlook as very encouraging. He said that he had decided to abandon the plan of the agricultural department in collecting a list of immigrants arriving as the record was untrustworthy. He proposed to obtain correct information he proposed to prepare returns from land entries.

MENNONITES ARE FREE.

THE MANITOBA COLONY PAY THEIR LOAN IN FULL.

Nine Hundred Mennonites Entered the Province During Last Year.

An interesting portion of the annual report of the department of the interior is that relating to the loan to the Mennonite settlers in Manitoba. The report reads: "Early in 1872, shortly after the transfer of the Northwest to Canada, when the government were looking abroad for settlers to turn our great inheritance of prairie into practical use as a field for settlement, attention was attracted to the fact that an isolated people in Russia, the German Mennonites, a race of farmers, were casting their eyes to the far west, looking for just such a place as we had, and with their wives and little ones were able to live in peace and quietness, which was no longer to be vouchsafed them by the government of the czar."

An agent was sent to Russia to confer with these people, and they were requested to send delegates to Manitoba, persons from among themselves in whom they had confidence, to see the country and to judge of its resources. This they did in 1872 and in 1873, with the result that in 1874 a large number of families came out and settled in what is known as the eastern reserve southeast of Winnipeg. These were fairly well supplied with money, and therefore able to settle without assistance, but there were hundreds of others desirous of following who were deterred from the fear of being stranded in a strange country without the means of settling on the lands. At this juncture the Waterloo society was formed, consisting of about 150 well-to-do Canadian farmers of German extraction in the county of Waterloo, Ont., who offered themselves and their farms to the government as security for the repayment of any money which the government might be pleased to advance by way of a loan to these people, to assist them in settling in Manitoba. On the strength of this security, the government advanced a principal sum of \$60,000, on the understanding that no part of either the principal or the interest was to be collected until the Mennonites to whom the advance was made had been able to get a fair start in their new homes. This branch of the Mennonite colony was the first to arrive, and settled north of the International boundary, lying between the Red River on the east, and the Pembina mountain on the west. At that time it was a treeless prairie, rich, with the exception of timber, in everything which contributes to the cultural land desirable for settlement. The settlement of this reserve was commenced in 1875, and for the first few years the area brought under cultivation was small, the labor in preparing shelter for the winter, and the difficulty in getting supplies of all kinds being very great.

"The first year's crop was injured by grasshoppers, and the two or three subsequent crops by excessive rains, but the people never lost heart. Each year saw new additions to their numbers, and a larger area under cultivation. The villages increased in size and numbers, they built roads and bridges, and generally grew up with the advance of the country. By the year 1880, the settlement of the reserve was well advanced, and the people were beginning to feel the effects of the advance of the country. A new generation of Canadian birth was growing up, with a thorough knowledge of the climate and language of the country and the agricultural methods best suited to the soil; and it was very pleasing to learn that the knowledge and experience had been transmitted to the younger generation by themselves in either Manitoba or the Northwest Territories."

"I am led to make these observations by the fact that during the year the last of the advance of the country, to these people has been repaid, including not only the \$60,000 of principal money borrowed, but \$33,865.58 of interest as well, making a total return of \$133,865.58, and the account with the Waterloo society has been closed. The history of the country does not afford, I undertake to say, a case in which an obligation to the government on the part of any society, company or individual has been fulfilled with greater faithfulness than this, and on the principle of honor to whom honor is due, the government has the credit not only of the Mennonites of Manitoba but of the Waterloo society as well. The distribution of the loan, its collection and its payment to the government, were entrusted to Mr. J. H. Millward, secretary of the Waterloo society, to whom a small credit is due for the honorable and business like way in which this transaction has been conducted from beginning to end. It is pleasant to be able to say that the Waterloo society has been repaid, and that the government has the credit of the Waterloo society, to whom a small credit is due for the honorable and business like way in which this transaction has been conducted from beginning to end. It is pleasant to be able to say that the Waterloo society has been repaid, and that the government has the credit of the Waterloo society, to whom a small credit is due for the honorable and business like way in which this transaction has been conducted from beginning to end. 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BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

MORE INFORMATION.

We are now in a position to answer more freely that letter of Mr. Alex. R. in our last issue, as to the prices of implements on both sides of the line. In the issue of the 9th of March of The Brandon News Magazine, published in Chicago, we believe, a report of a meeting of retail dealers held in La Harpe, Ill., was given, and that report says that the prices of implements to be fixed for the coming season are as follows:

12 Inch disc, shill breaker, wood bed \$11; 14 inch do do, \$13. Now the lowest that Cuck-shut will take in Winnipeg, from dealers mind you, for his 12 and 14 inch plows is \$12 and \$15.50 respectively. That American association fixed the prices of 12 and 14 inch plows at \$8.50 and \$9.50 respectively, while we believe the farmers of this country are charged \$8.50 and \$9.00 for the same, but they know themselves. The price of McCormick and Deering binders was to be over there, \$130 cash and \$135 on time, and sulky plows \$42. The prices for twine were fixed at: Sisal, 10¢; Standard, 11¢, and Manila, 13¢. Wagons were placed at \$55. These prices can be relied on, and our farmers can make a comparison as they like. Of course an allowance must be made for the extra freight here. We purpose to make our comparison more complete, getting exact prices from North Dakota, in a few days and will publish them as we get them. As we have often said before the true Canadian should endeavor to keep Canadian money at home as far as possible, but he should never rest content with any condition of things that makes him pay more for Canadian goods than his American competitor has to pay for similar goods across the line.

Another thing the North-west farmer has just grounds to complain of is the difference between cash and credit prices, when interest is charged on the latter. In every case the interest ought to be to an equivalent for the delay in payment, there ought not to be two equivalents asked, one an extra price and the other a solid rate of interest for the delay in payment.

MR. BRAITHWAITE.

According to the Carberry Express, our mutual friend, Mr. Braithwaite, got himself into a peck of trouble at a meeting at Carberry. There is no denying the fact that a little learning is dangerous in the hands of some men. If Mr. B. would confine himself in his addresses and papers to those matters he has real knowledge of instead of branching off into political depths in which he is lost he would do much better. He says if the C. P. R. does not reduce its freight rates the public should use more drastic means to shut off its wind, and yet he never suggests the shutting off of the wind of Greenway & Co. that paid out \$500,000 for getting the competition in rates which he (B.) now says the country wants. Mr. B. stated that Sir Charles Tupper asked the Imperial Government to put a duty of 5 cents a bushel on imported wheat. In a few minutes after he was polioed to a questioner, and said he had no assurance of that. What he had seen, however, was that Tupper wanted a preferential tariff in favor of the British Colonies. We do not think philosophy like this will ever elect Mr. B. to the Canadian House of Commons.

It is understood that an effort is being made to establish a Conservative daily in Winnipeg. There is no questioning the fact a decided majority of the inhabitants of Manitoba and the North-west are Conservatives, and they should have an organ; but that organ to succeed financially must reflect their views, and not those of outsiders. At the present there is a well founded conviction that the people of the whole North-west are burdened with railway freights, heavy duties on merchandise the farmers exclusively use, while those of Manitoba are clamoring for an opportunity to get a fair means to express their opinions and rid themselves of a gross deception of a Local government. Any Conservative, or other paper for that matter, that makes the cause of the people its own, in these respects, must have a good general support from the whole country. If, however, it is the intention of the promoters of this enterprise to have the new organ defend the present Ottawa tariff and justify the present freight rates their venture will end in disaster as surely as it is begun. There are no doubt scores of extremists in this country—men who will not be satisfied with the reforms in these respects that can be made without doing injustice to other sections of the country, but we do not believe they constitute the majority. The majority is reasonable in its demands, and our advice to the government is to give that majority its ear.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893. The Globe says of the coming Liberal convention: "The

choice of place seems to be between Montreal and Toronto. Both are equally situated and in other respects convenient for a large body of delegates. The event will probably be fixed for the early part of June. So far as policy is concerned it is likely the main subject for consideration at the convention will be the best means of lightening the taxation of the country and removing the burdens from the trade, agriculture and manufacturing industries. The discussion, we expect, will be free and untrammeled, and if, as we hope, an agreement shall be reached upon these questions referred to, it will be because the great body of Liberals throughout Canada are substantially agreed upon remedies required, and because their opinion will be fairly represented at the convention. With an attractive leadership, sound and popular policy and strong organization the Liberals may look forward to the next campaign with the brightest hopes.

What does this all mean? It was unrestricted Reciprocity two years ago, and now the faithful are to go a fishing to try and catch something for the next elections. Now the question is, why is unrestricted reciprocity not taken up again, as the battle cry, if it was just the thing two years ago? Or if it is useless now why did they represent it good then? If it is they are a body of adventurers, rudderless in mid ocean ready to grab anything that will carry them into port, why not let the world know it at once and end the question.

At a regular meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association in Toronto, a proposition was debated with reference to the Government providing a fund to loan to farmers on mortgages. As the Government borrow at 3 per cent, they might easily loan it out at 5 per cent. This would be quite a saving to those who have to borrow.

The Mail recommended this very thing over three years ago. We are aware the statement would be made if undertaken, that it would interfere with commercial business, but when those interfered with would be numerically very few compared with those to be benefited, the necessities could readily suggest a remedy.

The Carberry News says that Mr. Lyons M. P. P. voted for a continuance of a heavy duty on agricultural implements. This is the first time THE MAIL ever knew Mr. Lyons was a representative at the Ottawa House. We know he was a representative at Winnipeg, but we never before knew the Greenway Government had the power to remove the duties on implements. Will the News kindly tell us when it was that Greenway & Co became possessed of that power.

THE ELEVATOR PROJECT.

A meeting of farmers took place in the City Hall on Thursday last, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of establishing a farmers' elevator at this point. Mr. Postlewaite took the chair. Mr. Wilson was appointed secy. Mr. Postlewaite said: It was decided at a meeting held north of this by the Patrons that a meeting should be called here and if it was in favour of the project an elevator should be built or bought here. He had written to the management of the Farmers' elevator at Portage la Prairie and had received from them some information which he would place before the meeting. The gross receipts from all sources of the elevator there had been \$10,792.73. The net profit after all expenses had been paid was \$5,406. It was the intention of the management to build a mill which would cost \$15,000 there, present property at the Portage had cost \$21,000 and it is valued at \$42,000.

The mill at Alexander had earned a dividend of 20¢ after all the working expenses had been paid.

Mr. Middleton spoke of having tried to get up an elevator six years ago. He was greatly in favour of having one.

Mr. Henry Nichol spoke of the successful manner in which the Portage la Prairie one, and the one at Alexander, had been handled, and the profits had all gone into the farmers' pockets.

Robert Smith of Chater, spoke of the Farmers' elevator built at Chater; the farmers gave their notes, but when they became due they failed to meet them, the consequence was it was a failure.

Mr. Walker spoke of what he knew of the elevator at the Portage, and impressed on the meeting the necessity of one man—only one—so that it would be a bona fide farmers' institution.

Mr. Wilson said he had a conversation with Mr. McCree, that gentleman had suggested that an elevator and mill combined, which would cost \$20,000 should be built by the farmers.

Mr. D. ran: Had little or no complaint against the elevators. Farmers should be more careful in choosing. He was, however, in favor of an elevator and a mill also. He thought it would be a good thing to take the sense of the meeting on this subject.

Mr. Leech spoke in favour of the mill and also of the benefit the farmers would derive from an elevator. He gave his experience of shipping grain to Ontario and the success he had made of it.

Mr. Percival was also in favour of building an elevator. He would strongly advise that the stock should be taken up as it has in stock, so much in it.

Mr. Grey: Would like to know how much in my this would cost.

Mr. Postlewaite said it depended on the size. A 50,000 bushel elevator costs about \$12,000. He said he could not authorize that there was an elevator for sale in the city. He could not state the probable cost.

Mr. B. said he was more in favor of a mill. It would be much easier to raise \$20,000 for a mill than it would to raise \$16,000 for an elevator.

Mr. Middleton—Mr. D. ran: That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is

desirable to build or purchase an elevator in the city of Brandon. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichol—Mr. Percival: That a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of farmers' elevators, which have been in operation, and to report at an adjourned meeting. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Percival—Mr. That Messrs. Postlewaite, Middleton, Nichol and D. F. Wilson be the committee. Carried unanimously.

Mr. D. ran—Mr. Middleton, That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman. Carried unanimously.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Turpentine cures all throat and lung troubles.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Continued from First Page.

to only 24 millions out of a total of 570, and 21 of this 24 millions is made up from cattle, cheese, Peas and apples; so outside of these articles we only sent them three million dollars worth. In conclusion just a word as to our outlet, the Hudson Bay Railway as probably the most important railway enterprise, not only to us who are here located, but to those level headed farmers of G. B., knowing as they do, from a geographical standpoint that we must for many years be an exporting country; we have not lost faith in this enterprise, but the manipulators evidently have not been so successful in materializing, yet we believe before force of circumstance will show to the capitalists from governments that by having immigrants taken on board at Liverpool, Glasgow and London, landing them right in the heart of our Dominion would materially promote and encourage the rapid filling up and development of Manitoba and the North West.

J. C. SINCLAIR,

Brandon, April 1st, 1893.

Mr. Nichol called on Mr. Postlewaite to read his paper on the same subject. Will appear next issue.

Mr. Postlewaite in a few remarks, before reading his paper, said: Few things have done us more harm than the immigration literature that has been distributed everywhere. Manitoba has many advantages and also many disadvantages.

Mr. Nichol then called on Mr. Melville Roddick to read his paper on the same subject. Will appear next issue.

Mr. Cumming: Here in Brandon we have seen wheat settlers for less than the price of bran. We mortgage our farms to build roads. They complain about farmers' boys taking no interest in the farm. Why should they? We have no capital; we are mortgaging our farms to get immigration. The other day I was talking to a farm implement agent, and he told me that the best land arrived with 70 acres each valued at \$1,000. What was the good of this, only \$70,000 worth of property to be mortgaged.

Rev. Mr. Roddick: I have been highly pleased with the remarks made by Mr. Cumming. Our country is a fine one, I have not least faith in it, but there are serious difficulties, one the expense of land clearing. Unless settlers have a large amount of capital they get discouraged and leave. Nearly everything we consume is brought several thousand miles, and the same distance to export. I certainly would not ask any man to come to this land under present conditions. I would be loath and reluctant to do so.

Mr. D. ran: We have had the pleasure of hearing the last paper we ever read in this Institute. I take the same stand that Mr. Middleton and Mr. Roddick have taken. I would advise no man to come here. We pay men to travel and tell outrageous lies for us as immigration agents. I do not wish to detract from the country. I have confidence in it if we are relieved of our burdens. Our immigration policy is a bad one. Let us try if possible to tell the truth about the country and do away with a large number of our present useless agents.

Mr. Koster: I believe all the immigration agents should be let go away with. In all parts of the country there is great dissatisfaction with them. Let us do away with all agents, implement agents into the bargain.

Mr. Middleton: The great thing is to satisfy the present inhabitants, and then they will be the best immigration agents.

John E. Smith: I ask of our immigration agents, McMillan, Pilling & Co, they were all failures as farmers. These men got appointed because they shouted the loudest at some political meeting. Our representatives who have done for us: N. King, T. M. Daly has promised us nothing, but what has he done.

Nothing.

Mr. Postlewaite—Mr. Wilson. That we the members of the Brandon Farmers' Institute after full discussion on our immigration policy most respectfully submit that it would greatly aid the accomplishing of the object aimed at, if such relief was given the present settlers, to aid them to carry on their respective businesses with profit, and that until this be done we cannot endorse any immigration scheme that absorbs so much of our National revenue. Such relief to be afforded by large reduction on freight rates, and abolition of duties on all articles which bear unduly on the farming class.

Thus a copy of this resolution is sent to the Minister of immigration, both Provincial and Dominion. Carried.

Mr. Leech—Mr. Sinclair. That in the opinion of this meeting the best immigration policy is that that tends to the improvement of the present settlers. Lost.

Roddick—D. ran. That a vote of thanks be given to the newspapers and the reporters for the very faithful and good reports of the meetings. Carried.

The discussion at the next meeting, which will be called by the newspapers some time in May, or early in June, will be "Real estate vs Capital."

The meeting then adjourned.

Have You Tried The

"CABLE EXTRA"

CGAR?

Agents Wanted, Send 4 CENTS FOR CATALOG.

Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

BRANCHES: DENVER, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and disease of any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

RICH PLUM PUDDING. THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, biliary troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Pipe Smokers. You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM PLUG, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be BETTER satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

THE BRANDON BOOT CO. JOHN MORRIS, Prop.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Valuable Farm Property

Under and virtue of the Power of Sale contained in two certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by W. H. Hooper, Esquire, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the City of Brandon, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of April, 1893, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following properties:

Parcel No. 1. The south east quarter of section ten (10) in township ten (10) and range twenty-one (21) west of the principal meridian according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Province of Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less. This land is about two miles south east of Alexander Station. About one hundred acres under cultivation. This land is under the Real Property Act.

Parcel No. 2. The south east quarter of section (10) in township twelve (12) and range eighteen (18) west of the principal meridian according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Province of Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less. This land is about nine miles north of Chater. About one hundred acres are under cultivation, and there are good farm buildings on the premises. This land is under the Real Property Act. These properties will be put up subject to a receiver's sale.

Terms of sale: cash at time of sale, balance in accordance with conditions of sale, which will be made known at time of sale orders come in.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer or to MUSEN & ALLAN, Vendors' Solicitors.

Dated at Winnipeg the 22nd day of March 1893.

THE UXBRIDGE Piano & Organ Company

have two of the best equipped factories in the Dominion.

They have a new six octave Organ in piano case, without stops, patented. This Organ has become a great favorite, orders come in faster than they can be filled.

Their Pianos are manufactured by a man of life long experience from Boston, Mass.

In Toronto, a slave competition is kept, these Pianos have been the winners in every contest. Every instrument warranted five years.

CHAS. MAYWOOD, agent Brandon or write to the Company, Uxbridge, Ont.

W. J. Hurley, Opposite Syndicate Block.

TEL. NO. 10, BRANDON.

NEW PREMIUM PUZZLE.

LADIES AT HOME.

With this HANDSOME LADY the faces of two others are shown.

What are you and what? It is a match race and send to us directed, LADIES AT HOME, 142-144 St. George Street, Montreal, Canada. Its reading matter and illustrations are of the highest quality. It is a new publication and will send all other conditions to the publisher, LADIES AT HOME, 142-144 St. George Street, Montreal, Canada.

We publish Ladies' Companion, 100 a year. Also, Ladies' Home, 100 a year. 1¢ not including postage. Send for your copy of the Ladies' Companion or Home in the name of your father or the publisher.

We also publish Our Boys and Girls, 25 cents a year. 1¢ not including postage. Send for your copy of the Boys and Girls in the name of your father or the publisher.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

To the first person solving puzzle we will award \$100 in Cash. The puzzle will be sent to the first person solving it. The puzzle will be sent to the first person solving it.

With instructions the seventh a SILVER PLATE, CUP, or SET; the eighth a TRAY; the ninth a TONGUE; the tenth a GOLD RING; the eleventh a SILVER TROPHY; the twelfth a SILVER TROPHY; the thirteenth a SILVER TROPHY; the fourteenth a SILVER TROPHY; the fifteenth a SILVER TROPHY; the sixteenth a SILVER TROPHY; the seventeenth a SILVER TROPHY; the eighteenth a SILVER TROPHY; the nineteenth a SILVER TROPHY; the twentieth a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-first a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-second a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-third a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-fourth a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-fifth a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-sixth a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-seventh a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-eighth a SILVER TROPHY; the twenty-ninth a SILVER TROPHY; the thirtieth a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-first a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-second a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-third a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-fourth a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-fifth a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-sixth a SILVER TROPHY; the thirty-seventh a SILVER TROPHY; 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PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

G. H. Gilpin is now running the Hamiota Hustler.

A. Christie is now the proprietor of the Astor House, Strathclair.

The Rev. Mr. Vrooman, of Mehta, came near being run over by a C.P.R. train the other day.

The residence of Alex. Stewart, Minnedosa, was destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of about \$2,000; partly insured.

Wellwood is noted for fat cattle. Cyren Turner sold a fat cow on Wednesday that weighed the scales at 1,600 lbs. and a three-year-old heifer 1,400 lbs. and a steers the same age 1,500 lbs.

The local government sent out circulars yesterday to the different school districts in the province notifying the trustees of the decrease in the school grant for the year from \$150 to \$139.

J. W. Sappell, of Gainsboro, N.W.T., committed suicide on the night of April 1st. Depression over business appears to have been the cause. Sappell came from Roseauville here and formerly worked for W. D. Pettigrew & Co., of Winnipeg.

A contingent of the Salvation Army from Morden was in town this week to make arrangements for commencing operations here. It is quite likely that a branch of the Army will be established at Morden in the course of a few weeks.

The provincial department of education has set dates for holding teachers' institutes throughout the province during the coming summer. Those on the line of the M. & N.W. will be as follows: Minnedosa, May 18-22, and Birtle, May 25-27.

Minnedosa Tribune.—The dwelling house and granary of Mr. Herb Smith was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000. A series of misfortunes have befallen this family and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Smith and his wife.

Win. and J. G. Green, of Toronto, Ont., have commenced to build a 75-barrel mill at Steinbach, Man., for Reimer, Parkman & Co. John Olipett, one of their leading millwrights, has a large gang of men at work on the building which will be completed about the 1st May.

The annual meeting of the Pemmican Conservative Association was held in the Vinden town hall last Thursday week, when M. J. Joslin was elected president and Mr. J. N. McDonald secretary. Mr. J. F. Frame, M.P.P., gave an account of his stewardship during the recent session.

It is reported that Mr. Sam. Rowe, of Dry River, has made arrangements for renting Carother's Hotel, at Pilot Mound and will take possession about the 1st of June. Mr. Rowe is one of the pioneers of the Rock Lake district, and formerly earned on a business as an Hotel keeper at the old Mound.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Oak River municipality the question of increasing the offer of municipal assistance for grist mill and elevator in connection was discussed. The elevators were in favour of raising the bonus to \$5,000 or \$10,000 as no offer to the \$3,000 has been received.

Mr. Pat Gallagher, of Winnipeg, on Wednesday, shipped the first car of fat stock this season from this district. It consisted of twenty-two head, purchased in Wellwood, from Messrs. S. McGregor, Geo. R. Black, Cyren Turner, Aikenhead Bros., S. Aronchuk, George Wells, A. Johnston, A. Lyons and T. Melanson. The cattle were young but in good condition and averaged \$48 per head or \$1,057 for the carload.

If reports are true, there will be quite a building boom in Carberry this summer. We are informed that A. W. Dalton has already the plan for a large brick block on Main Street south of the railway, while directly opposite C. W. Nelson, W. J. Souda and James Kines propose building brick stores and Frank Harwood expects to erect a large store south of Boy's blacksmith shop. In the residential portion, John Stinson, Alex. McFarlane and Thomas Oliver are already making preparations to build large residences.

FARMERS' MEETING.
A farmers' meeting took place after the close of the Institute meeting, to discuss what action should be taken in regard to the course adopted by the government, in the matter of tariff reform, and the small amount of satisfaction afforded the farmers.

Mr. Deane was appointed chairman, and Mr. Hewitt secretary.

Mr. Deane called the meeting to order and stated that up to the present no resolutions had been meted out to the farmers. He hoped a resolution would be passed condemning this policy.

Rev. Mr. Roddick.—Said he was disappointed in the action of the government; the Premier had made promises in Toronto, which have not been fulfilled, and so did the Hon. Mr. Foster. He gave the promise that at the next session general revision of the tariff will be made. I think that it is only right that we should continue and press our petition. The press have taken up our case and have taken a stand at variance to our opinion.

J. E. Smith. We called a meeting of the farmers here some time ago. We forwarded a petition to Ottawa and received a promise up to the present. It is time to let the people at Ottawa know we intend to have some justice meted out to us. I hope a strong resolution will be forwarded on this subject.

Mr. Roddick. Was in sympathy with the farmers' mass meetings. He said he would continue on the same lines and to organize meetings during the coming summer, by doing so they would be able to show the government what the farmers' opinion was.

Seconded by J. E. Smith, seconded by Roddick. That this meeting express its dissatisfaction at the message of the tariff during the present session, and would hereby request the government to adhere to the promises of a former mass meeting and to come to the aid of the farmers.

Resolved that this meeting record its hearty approval of the able and independent stand of Messrs. Dalton McCarthy and others in advocating relief from these burdens that press so severely upon the agricultural classes of the Dominion, and retard the progress of Manitoba.—Carried.

Mr. Percival.—Since our mass meeting the House has met and a promise has been made of a thorough revision of the tariff next session. I for one believe this. Then you call on a man like Dalton McCarthy, a man who says he left his party because they did not consult him in the formation of their ministry.

Mr. Roddick said Dalton McCarthy had not left his party, he is as firm a Conservative as any man.

Mr. Middleton asked if any answer had been sent to the resolution and petition. Mr. Doran said they had been sent to Mr. Davin as he had taken a stand in favour of the farmers, since then he had desisted them.

Mr. Cliffe said the great object was to be prepared, and if the government met the views of the farmers there was no harm done. If they would not meet them by preparation you could enforce them.

Mr. Nichol said he was in perfect sympathy with the resolutions of the mass meeting. I have worked as an implement agent; I always thought then that we had too much tariff. I am also in favour of the resolutions passed here to-day. My opinion is that the nearer we get to Free Trade the better. If we cannot succeed as farmers then the whole of this country must go to the wall, as four-fifths of the population are farmers.

Mr. Postlewaite.—Was in sympathy with the last meeting and the resolutions then sent down to Ottawa, and he was disappointed at no results. The Patrons of Industry have bound themselves to a platform, which will have in the future, farmers as representatives of farmers.

Mr. Hanna, said he thought we should follow out our platform, and he quite agreed with the motion. He was for pressing the government, by every means in the power of the farming community.

Mr. D. F. Wilson said that the government had paid no attention to the petition. He thought the way to get the government was then put:

Roddick. Keeter. That a committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. Hanna, Postlewaite, Reid, S. C. Doran, J. Leach, Keeter, Roddick, J. E. Smith, Middleton and Wilson, with power to hold to their members in order to advance the subject of tariff reform in any constituted manner.—Carried.

It was left to the committee to call a meeting at some early date. The meeting then adjourned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
A serious accident occurred on the C. P. R., on Thursday last, at Seabird Bluff, about 70 miles from Vancouver. The train, which was a special work train, left Vancouver Wednesday night. Conductor Aiken in charge. A mud slide had occurred, carrying the track out of place.

When the train reached the spot, the engine and some of the cars, immediately jumped the track, and rolled over into the Fraser river, twenty feet below.

The engineer, fireman, and a brakeman all went over in the engine, and Whyte and Pushee were never seen again. Brakeman Ferrington succeeded in extricating himself from the debris and climbed on the top of the tender, which was not under water and was then rescued. His hands and body were badly cut and bruised.

The company have searched diligently for the bodies of the two men killed, but so far without success. Whyte came from Winnipeg, where it is said he studied law. Pushee was a native of Antigonish, N. S.

The Family Medicine.
Treat Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.
W. H. Constock, Brockville.

Dear Sir: For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,
R. Lawson

Free Trip to Chicago.
Separate \$100-00 F.A.C. and use the letters to send as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more times than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said seventy-five small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, wait, war, did, etc. If you are good at word-making you can receive a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R.R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and \$20.00 in cash for incidental expenses to the first person able to make seventy words from the letters contained in "World's Fair," as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return with \$20.00 for incidental expenses to the first person sending sixty words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return without cash, to the first person sending fifty words.

To the first person sending fifty words will be given \$50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to the first sending twenty words will be given \$25.00 in cash; to each of the first five persons sending thirty words will be given \$10.00 in cash; and to each of the first ten sending twenty words will be given \$5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words numbered and enclose the same to be paid with ten three-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower seeds.

This competition includes the latest and most popular English flowers of which varieties cannot be contained in the catalogue exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of increasing our business. You will receive the BIGGEST value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago AND RETURN.

We are spending a large amount of money to start our contest, this is our first year, and the result will be more than gratified with the result. Send today, and address: THE SCOTT SEED COMPANY, TORONTO, CANADA.

WANTED.
ASSISTANTS in the Millinery Department. Apply at once to
A. D. RANKIN & Co.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, complete and latest line in Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free.

W. T. Haer & Co., Windsor, Ont.

The Recognized Standard BRANDS

"Mungo,"

"Kicker,"

"Cable."

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over one hundred and twenty-five factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

S. Davis & Sons.

MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

Complete Manhood

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Cause, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published. 250 pages, every page bristling with facts and illustrations in text. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Great Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Errors and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would strive for perfect health and avoid false pills, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publisher:

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

"HELLO!"

The way to save money is by going to the

Brandon Dye Works

and getting First Class Work done in

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing

for just ONE-HALF the amount you have been paying for it. For instance:

CLEANING, DYEING.

Men's Suits, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Overcoats, 1.00, 1.50.

Undercoats, 1.00, 1.50.

Boys' Suits, 1.00, 1.50.

Ladies' Dresses, 1.00, 1.50.

Children, 1.00, 1.50.

All other articles dyed at a proportionate price. Goods by express promptly attended to, ship Corner of Rossar and 5th St.

A. DEABLE, Proprietor.

P.O. Address, Box 471.

Mar. 2, 30

CALL AND SEE

OUR

SASH BALANCE,

one of America's greatest inventions. No more box frames required, a perfect substitute for the old style of hanging windows at half the price.

We have secured full control for the

Pullman Sash Balance

which we will be pleased to show any person wishing to hang their windows. They can be put in either new or old buildings.

The Handbury & McNea Mfg. Co.

AGENT.

Spring.

Yes winter is waning,
No longer maintaining
Its cold iron grip on the year;
The sun waxes stronger,
The days spindle longer,
Soon beautiful spring will
here."

Yes, Spring is here and we are ready for it. We have just put into stock a choice selection of spring and summer Dry Goods. Prices speak in every line.

Clothing, Furnishings,
Hats and Caps, Top
Shirts, Undershirts, Col-
lars and Cuffs in full
ranges of the latest
styles.

Big cuts in Boots and Shoes.
Having decided to go out of Boots and Shoes, we give you an opportunity to purchase your footwear at wholesale prices. We have bought largely of stylish goods for spring and summer and they must go with the rest.

Groceries. A full stock of first-class goods, fancy and staple, not undersold in the city.

S. H. BOWER,

AGENT.



W. L. DOUGLAS.

\$3 Boots the Best in the World.

FOR SALE BY

ZINK BROS.

Cor. 7th Street and Rossar Avenue Brandon.

Contractor's - Supplies.

If you require anything in the Building Line call and see us and get out prices before buying elsewhere. We Manufacture

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c

at our FACTORY, 8TH ST.

We also carry a large stock of

Kiln Run, Veneer

AND

Repressed Brick.

at our brick Yards, 13th St. In buying from us you buy direct from the manufacturers thus saving middlemen's profits. We carry Full Lines in

CEMENTS, PLASTERS, HAIR

GLASS AND LIME.

Our LUMBER is all Kiln Dried on the premises by the hot blast system.

F. T. COPE Manufacturing Co.

Factory, 8th St., near N. P. Elevator, Brandon

ROSE'S.

ROSE'S

FURNITURE

CREAM.

Makes old Furniture

just look like

new.

Manufactured by

Rose & Co.

Chemists and Druggists,

Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

FURNITURE

CREAM.

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Houses to Rent.

HILLSIDE TERRACE.

Dr. Spencer's New Brick Terrace

18th Street.

Will be completed and ready for occupation about

OCTOBER 20TH.

These houses are warmly built, all walls back plastered and deadened, rooms commodious, ceilings dry, sheds and yards separated by board fences, sewer and water pipes laid for connection with water works system when completed.

This terrace is beautifully situated overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine and is convenient to town, being the same distance from the Post Office as the Parker Terrace or the Symington Store 10th Street.

For further information apply to

DR. SPENCER.

10th Street. - - Brandon.

CROTHERS

Confectionery Store

AND

Lunch Room

Is the place where you can always rely on getting first class

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUIT,

AND OYSTERS.

His Lunch Room is the Largest in the City, where you can get

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Opposite Christie's Bookstore.

BALL & KNOX

Successors to PARISH & LINDSAY.

Produce Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Grain,

Baled Hay

Grass Seeds,

Mill Feed,

Flour, Etc.

COR. ROSSER AVE. & 6TH ST

DRAWERS OF TRADE;

That's what we are, and we can do

drawing enough to stock a dozen

galleries with pictures of business.

It's a live picture we present, and it draws attention and purchasers.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS
FOR BUSY READERS.

Record of the Busy World's Happenings
Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy
Shape for the Readers of Our Paper.

SUICIDES.

George Welsh, of Bonanquet, suicided recently by hanging himself. Sickness and financial difficulties are said to have been the cause.

James Fitzgerald, a well-to-do retired citizen of St. Catharines, disappeared two weeks ago and it is feared he went to the lake and committed suicide by jumping into Niagara river.

MUNICIPAL.

The city council of Bradford, Ont., has decided to endorse the Dominion alliance petition asking the Ontario Legislature to name a day for voting on prohibition. The town clerk of Port Arthur has issued a proclamation that mayoralty nominations will be held on April 4th and the election April 11th. So far there are only the two old candidates in the field.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone dined a few evenings ago with Henry White, secretary of the United States legation.

The late U. S. secretary Blaine's family will remove in the spring from the historic old house in Lafayette square, N. Y., and go to Europe for some time. The greater portion of the time they will be absent will be spent in London, Eng.

RELIGIOUS.

Father B. W. Ahle, recently pastor of St. Henry's church, Bayonne, N. J., who was suspended from priestly offices by Monsignor Salloni as the papal delegate for the part he took in the Kilbreen-Wagner controversy, is about to take his case to Rome over the head of Monsignor Salloni on a plea of re-instatement.

Father O'Leary attempted recently to shoot Bishop Motz at Denver, Col. The altercation took place in the residence of the Bishop, and that gentleman raised such an outcry that the servants hurried in and disarmed the enraged priest. The quarrel arose over the Bishop's refusal to reimburse the priest's sister for the amount of \$5,000 for money advanced to build a schoolhouse in Leadville.

CASUALTIES.

Solomon Quick, a well-to-do farmer of Merens, Ont., was killed in the head a few days ago and fatally injured.

A four-year-old boy named Goodrich was run over by a Queen street trolley electric car in Toronto a few days since and fatally injured.

Donald McKee, a prominent farmer near Martintown, Ont., was thrown from his sleigh, recently, by his horses taking fright, and fatally injured.

A man thought to be P. Toban, formerly of St. Mary's, but lately employed as foreman in the Theford flax mill, was killed by a train near Parkhill, Ont., a few days ago.

Wallace Stevens, a prosperous farmer of Goveville, N. B., was found dead under a tree in the woods with his head crushed. It is supposed that he fell from a tree.

THE DEAD.

Jas. Allen, one of the earliest to settle in Roxboro township, Ont., is dead, aged 73.

Hon. Matthew P. Deady, U. S. district judge for Oregon, is dead, after an illness of two weeks.

S. McKee, bridge inspector for the international railway, died suddenly recently at Moncton, N. B. He was aged 59.

Mrs. P. D. Aylesworth, of North Dorchester, Ont., and who was one of the first to settle in that township, is dead.

Mr. A. McCormick, of Valleyfield, Que., is dead, at the age of 80. The deceased was the father of A. J. McCormick, of Portage la Prairie.

John Cassils, son of John Cassils, of Shaw, Cassils & Co., leather merchants of Montreal, is dead, aged 29. He was widely known and a popular man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If the tongue could kill, not many would live to old age.

Senator Boulton writes to the press stating that he has returned his annual pass from the C. P. R.

A movement is on foot to combine the principal woolen mills of the Dominion under the banner of the cotton combine.

A Brazilian monkey at the Museo, Rio de Janeiro, has broken the Canadian record, given birth to an offspring.

mess at Sohamer park, Montreal, birth to two cubs. These are the first of the kind on the continent.

grove, laborer, who had been avily for some time past, was in a hotel shed at Almonte,

eman, and old and well-to-do of Chateaufort, Ont., tried to but was discovered in time, ne tired of life.

n has been received by B. of Owen Sound, that through an uncle in England, heand residing in Toronto, beand 000.

Martha Johnson, husband Baltimore, quarrelled recently both were provided and a duel at short st. They fired at each other charge was exhausted, injured.

S. Heron and G. W. Robin from their trip to the Tuesday. Mr. Heron and the gang have about 40,000 and are getting along nicely. The Picher Creek district men do not seem to have much from the severe abridge News.

AGAINST THE SUFFRAGE.

WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE.

Speech Delivered at the Winnipeg Mock Parliament Against Granting the Franchise to Women, by Mrs. Jamieson.

So much, Madam Speaker, has come to women during the last half-century, so much through higher education and new elements that the present question of "Enfranchisement of Women" seems almost a pivotal point. Results have lifted the question far above the old and absurd one of superiority vs. inferiority, muscles vs. angelic qualities. It has resolved itself into the common sense question of "What is to be gained or lost by subverting an established order? In speaking tonight I dare not contradict the right of any human being endowed with an ordinary amount of reason and experience to hold the ballot, but I do wish to speak of the expediency of such a measure. There have been presented to my mind some very tangible reasons why women should not vote; these I will endeavor faithfully to express. First and principally, because she is a woman, I think that all objections which should stand down must come to this: (a) Because she is a woman physically. This is a question of science as purely as the best hygienic conditions or the accurate understanding of physiology and science is dead against it. She teaches us that to admit woman into the heated arena of political life would be as destructive to the physical well-being of the future generations as it would be disastrous to the good conduct of affairs in the present. Woman's physique was planned and built up by God, by the Creator, by the All-wise Master Builder, for one great, grand, ennobling, God-ordained purpose, even maternity. The continuance of our race in perfection of both body and mind together with the care and nurture of the young of the little ones which are placed under her care. For this, by no means degrading purpose, was woman planned and no woman is justified in setting about an undertaking which shall militate against her first great, natural duty and her first great social obligation; the cradle lies across the door of the polling booth. (b) Because she is a woman mentally. With all my heart I admire woman and consider her as a student in no degree inferior to her complement, man; nevertheless I cannot deny that her mental constitution differs very greatly from that of the other sex. Woman has keener apprehensions of absolute ethics than man no doubt, but in the political issues of to-day, ethics are out of place, expediency is the deciding thing. Woman argues concerning things as they should be not as they are and no amount of training would ever re-mould a true womanly nature to accept evil as a necessary factor, a thing to be appeased and postponed. The indomitable invention of a woman's real nature is to do right though the sky should fall, a most uncomfortable, yet even in possible, nature to deal with the politics of to-day. If all women had—say even a limited knowledge of politics, upon this point our hesitancy would not be so great, but we must deal with the average woman who has absolutely no knowledge of politics. What, I ask, does the average woman know of great political measures? What does she know of the nature of political machinery? She doesn't know the difference between a Republican form of government and a Monarchical, to save her life she couldn't define the difference between a conservative and a reformer. I think she could ever be found in the same position as our proverbial friend "Pat" who, when asked what side of politics he favored, replied "I'm always agin the Government," so would we find woman. The great danger, Madam Speaker, which threatens every nation is the ignorance of its masses. Why then add to the numerical force of this already threatening majority, (c) Because she is a woman morally. It has been argued with considerable force, that woman has finer moral instincts than man, consequently, her presence at the ballot box would have a refining influence, that her presence there would control the rudeness and profanity of the stronger sex, but here again we are met by the all refuting argument of the average and lower class woman. If we could confine our franchise to a few true, gentle women then indeed might we hope for such a happy result, but in justice, this is impossible. The average and lower class woman must form the majority of our voters if Female Suffrage is introduced, and do we not see in our journals daily, pen pictures of the darkest, saddest character where the average woman has failed, most terribly failed, to exert a refining influence upon those even whose duty it is to honor and respect her. We find, alas, that the profanity and brutality of husband, father, son, brother is not checked nor restrained, indeed she herself has become the victim of a cruel and evil atmosphere which she cannot escape, much less control. Again, Madam Speaker, if woman is permitted to vote in the political world with all her angry partisanship and eagerness for victory, how, I ask, can she retain these ideal qualities which she has largely gained through a certain amount of seclusion; she alone of all created things, untroubled by envy or the insatiable of reversion to the lower original type? Nay, but we may be sure that Providence has well and wisely guided in the distinctions which exist in all ways between the sexes, and those who would throw down the barriers which God has placed, yet I fear that those who scramble for political sovereignty have no great regard for future good nor indeed anything else but themselves.

Second, because she is preoccupied, or in other words, she has something else to do. In the beginning the All-wise One made them a separate creation, "Male and female made He them" giving to each a distinct sphere to fill, a different part to accomplish in this great working world. Woman's sphere is distinctly the home and as truly as she attempts to fill that sphere that it is to her detriment and that of the race. Not being possessed of Omnipotence she cannot fill two places at once (though some of our male friends do insist on calling us divine, still I always object to being called an angel, Madam Speaker, because I've a presentiment that I am not one and, further, that I never shall be one.) Woman has only so much strength, nerve and brain and just so much of these as she gives to public affairs, just so much does she take from her own life and the lives of those dependent upon her, and why give up a positive good for a most uncertain one? We have some good examples of this in our fair home land to-day. Alas, that I should be compelled to acknowledge it, where mothers are too busy with public affairs to be troubled

with the minor duties of the home. The great Hamletton, when reading a noble volume, would say "Now, the only creature I envy is he who is reading a better book than I" and the only position to be envied by woman is one higher, nobler, loftier than her own, and that she cannot find though she search the broad universe over for a million years. What, I ask, Madam Speaker, does she get out of Rome and made one of her Generals say, when asked what would restore it, "Give me back the mothers of my country." What must, sooner or later, sap the very heart-blood of the great empire, in both cases, contempt of motherhood and neglect of home. There are entire streets in the residential part of beautiful Detroit where little children are made conspicuous by their absence; upon some of the most fashionable residences in Chicago we read, underneath the advertisement "To Let," "No children allowed." I repeat that unless this false sentiment be stamped out, that mighty nation is doomed.

Third, because of results. (a) In public life. Here again we are led back to the argument of the lower strata of womanhood. We must not forget that to extend the franchise to women would not merely permit a few well-educated, self-respecting, self-controlled ladies to quietly record their predilections for Liberalism or Conservatism, but it would let in the raw water flood of the uneducated, the unrestrained, the irrational, the emotional, those who know nothing and imagine all things. Further, Madam Speaker, it would let in the drunken woman, in her mad, dazed, selling, frenzied condition; moreover, it would include that class of society-leper, called the prostitute. The presence of these last named classes, and in the natural sequence of events, the polling booth would be the favorite rendezvous for the lowest and most excited men and the booth would become a pandemonium, yea, verily, a hell upon earth. Again I ask, what about the grim "blood tax" which man must pay and woman cannot? It is all mere moonshine to say that when woman has the privilege of voting there will be no war. The overwhelming majority of the woman's vote would always be on the side of peace. That, I fear, a false assumption. What has been, will be again. The Parisian woman of the Revolution will be repeated wherever analogous conditions exist. Are there not, Madam Speaker, scores of women to be found among the Nihilists and socialists, preaching wholesale murder and bloodshed? Alas, too many. Some of the most terrible wars which have ever convulsed Europe have been brought about by the instrumentality of woman, and human nature is not changed. The spirit which made martyrs of weak girls, which turned honest women into the yelling virgins of the Reign of Terror, still exists, awaiting only the circumstance to spring into action once more.

(b) Because of results in private. We live by our ideals. One by one they will fall from the throne upon which we have placed them, and be lost to us in the dust of disappointed expectations. Still the race goes on cherishing its ideals without which life would indeed become too hard and soild for us all. The most beautiful of these ideals is the home. Home means rest, peace and love. Here the darkness of passion, which blinds the eyes of life, is shut out. This is the symbol of the home in the "better country," our last home. But where, I ask, will be the peace of home if woman, like man, plunges into the troubled sea of political passion, which blinds the eyes of life, and divides against itself cannot stand, and the home must crumble to the earth when husband and wife are politically divided, one Conservative, the other Reform. The very position of husband and wife, forbidden such a division. The sexes are reciprocal, not identical; neither perfect without the other. Such antagonism is breathed in the sentiments of a woman, who expressed herself in this wise not long since. She declared she never could be happy until she had seen engraved upon the tombstone of some man, "John Smith, rest of the late Mary Smith." Such a disunion would nullify forever the sacred bond of "they twain shall be one." The dove of peace would take its everlasting flight to the realm of the black and of disunion and discord, while a reign of terror would commence which would wreck the home and consequently the country, for is not the home the foundation of the country.

For woman to enter the political contest would be to unfit her for the position of mother, wife, sister, by making her discontented with the quiet seduction of the home-life. Doubtless there are few women possessed of brain and energy who have not at times felt a great, raw intense longing for which the quiet life of the home, as the distant roar of the breakers of iniquity suite upon her ear, as she realizes that upon the bosom of those mighty billows some who are nearest her heart are being borne from her side downward to the awful abyss of ruin, home but God knows how her heart turns to go forth and help stem the awful flood, but who will dare say that, in the quiet of the home-rest, with much patience, tenderness and love, she is not doing more to stay that awful flood than any man could. I repeat, Madam Speaker, that public life leads woman to look upon the home life as narrow and monotonous. A discontented mother in a home will rear a discontented family, and she who was placed here to make the world gladder, brighter, happier, will carry with her, instead, gloom, shadow and discontent. The trouble which this political right, if extended, would bring into the home is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, and those who refuse to see it are of the race of the wilfully blind, or of that small sect of enthusiasts who believe in a problematical better rather than an established good. This is also part and parcel of the spirit which desires extreme facility for divorce, that curse of curses. Oh, may its grim shadow never darken our blessed Canadian home-life.

(c) Such a demand, as made by women for the franchise is unnecessary and superfluous. Already the mother holds in her hand the power to frame the laws for the future. A Roman Catholic priest once said: "Give me the children until ten years of age, then you may take them but I have them still." And such a power, only an angel's strength, is the mother. She can, if she will, stamp indelibly upon the minds and hearts of her little ones, her own ideas, her own loves and hates. Her power over them is almost omnipotent. She can well nigh mould them at her will, and, if she cannot, Madam Speaker, nine cases out of ten, there is something radically wrong with the mother. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," some one has said. I would like to know, Madam Speaker, how much more woman wants to move, or how much more she desires to

rule? I rather think she ought to be satisfied with that. I would rather be the power behind the throne (without causing indignation at our good Queen Victoria) than the figure-head upon it. (d) Such a demand, Madam Speaker, I deem highly inconsistent. Women say: "We cannot trust men to frame and enact our laws." Yet most glaringly inconsistent does she demand that we trust men to frame and enact our laws, promise to love, honor and obey, those self-same men. Into the hands of "those men" whom, forthwith, she "cannot trust," she entrusts the keys of her happiness for time, and well nigh eternity. Madam Speaker, I cry to you in this inconsistency, and say, let no woman dare promise to love, honor and obey a man whom she cannot trust to do his part in this great world of ours, nobly and well.

Women Who Succeed with Men. A very remarkable lady, and one who was called in her day, and by competent critics, the most brilliant woman in America, addressed to a young girl, an admirer, "My dear, if you aspire to the position of favorite with men, be a fool!" Men like a jolly woman, but they rarely love her. They laugh a good deal among themselves, and feminine jesting appears to be considered rather weak. Then, too, it is apt to be tinged with satire, and that in itself is terrifying to the least. Yet its antithesis—fault finding, querulousness or the midst expression of sorrow—they flee from as from the jaws of death. It requires not a little intellect on the part of woman to know when and how and what to speak, also how to suppress one's knowledge.

To be brief, the woman who is a masculine favorite is invariably chaste in public, keeping her wiles for private contemplation; has tact enough to manage a state; cares a great deal more for dress than she pretends; is never monotonous nor slow, although she scrupulously keys her voice below sharpness or complaint; will not for any consideration speak ill of a friend; asks a great many innocent questions, and none that may be difficult to answer; can make others do the talking and exploit themselves, while she serves only as a whisperer in, and last, but not far from least that it is the most important of all, cultivates all the sentiment of her companion to the utmost.

This ideal character is not only liked by the other sex, but what is infinitely more to her credit she is loved by her own, which is infinitely more to her credit. "For a man to love a woman is of nature, for a woman to love a man is of grace."—Ruth Hall.

President Carnot has elevated the French legation at Washington to the rank of an ambassador.

H. Peter, an Oregon butcher, is in jail for gouging out the eyes of twelve sheep while in a rage.

Michael Davitt names Edward Blake as a member of the board of arbitrators to settle the dispute of the Freeman's Journal.

At Westminster Abbey Sunday two Canadian bishops were consecrated—Barns of St. Appelle, and Perrin, of British Columbia.

Visitor: "How does the land lie out this way?" Native: "It ain't the land that lies, sir. It's the land agents."—Washington News.

Foster has informed Boyd that he will spend a month in the west this summer in order to study the tariff question as to its effects on the frontier. He will address meetings at different points.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. Dear Sirs,—I have used your Haggard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds, cuts, etc.

Mary A. Collett, Erin, Ont.

Dalton McCarthy, M. P., will be tendered a banquet by Toronto admirers.

BALMORAL BULLETIN.

Sirs,—I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Haggard's Pectoral Balm, and I am glad to say that it completely cured me.

Robt. McQuarrie, Balmoral, Man.

A great liberal convention has been announced to be held at Ottawa on June 20th.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures prove its worth.

Mr. A. J. Rannerman has sold a lot on Main street with a frontage of 20 1/2 feet, at the handsome sum of \$22,000, paid down in cash. Good for Winnipeg.

ENDORSED BY ALL LEADERS.

When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchants, farmers, and leading men of all classes, it is strong evidence that such remedy has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters. Its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., is well known to old and young.

A man named Granville, at Calgary, has had his face badly frozen.

NOT A PARLIE.

A feature worth noticing in regard to Burdock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of poisonous matter. It cures and cures quickly without the use of any injurious ingredients. B. B. B. is a purely vegetable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, headache, biliousness, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Taking one's life in one's hands is not to be compared with taking her in one's arms.—Philadelphia Times.

WHEN IN DESPAIR.

When in despair of being cured of lung troubles there is still a hope, and a strong hope of perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This medicine cures even after all other have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,

(Established 1860.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Advances made on consignments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, etc., for sale in Montreal or at the various British Markets.

PIANOS
EVRAS BRUS AND HOOTY PLACK
Unequalled Doherty Organs.
Big bargains and easy terms.
Send for particulars and price list.
Wholesale and retail.
O. E. MARCY, WINNIPEG
329 KING ST.



This is not the Class

Which use ROYAL CROWN SOAP.
The wide-awake and intellectual always purchase it. Send 25 Royal Crown Soap Envelopes to Royal Crown Soap Company, Winnipeg, and get a beautiful picture, 14 x 28 inches. Sent free by mail.

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach,
Liver and Bowels, unlocks
the Secretions, Purifies the
Blood and removes all im-
purities from a Pimple to
the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA,
HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH,
DIZZINESS, DROPSY,
RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

BITTERS
RUPTURED PERSONS—If you want a real first-class cure, write to C. DORRANCE, 227 Augusta Avenue, Toronto. He makes all kinds of cures for ruptures perfectly under all circumstances and positions of the body. Every trial guaranteed. The leading house of crosses, bandages, instruments and electro-medical appliances. Mention this paper.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
The Largest Insurance Company in the World.
Annual Income Over 42 Millions.
Insurance in Force Over 850 Millions.
New Insurance, 1892, over 200 Millions.
For rates apply to the nearest local agent, or to
A. H. CORELLI, District Manager,
15 MELBIE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

DR. WOOD'S
Norway Pine Syrup.
Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and bark.
A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant play syrup.
PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOTTLED BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRANBY RUBBERS.
Honestly Made.
Beautifully Finished.
Perfect Fit.
Latest Styles.
Everybody Wears Them.
All Dealers Sell Them.

MASSEY-HARRIS & CO.
FARM IMPLEMENTS.
MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MASSEY-HARRIS & CO.
FARM IMPLEMENTS.
MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hearts may be honest, but they are always on the beat.

ANDREW SCHMIDT,
36 ALBERT STREET, WINNIPEG.
Brass Foundry, Machine Shop and Wire Works.
Boiler and Engine Repairing.

—THE—
Northwest Fire Insurance Co.
OF MANITOBA.

Charter granted, 1880. Organized, 1888.
Authorized Capital, \$500,000.
Deposited with the Manitoba Government,
\$10,000.
(being the largest deposit of any local company doing business in Manitoba.)

DIRECTORS:
DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President, Pres. Com-
mercial Bank of Manitoba.
HON. JOHN STUBBINS, Vice-Prest.; Senator
W. R. ALLAN, of Allan, Brydges & Co.
T. B. GILLES, of Manitoba Manager Sun Life In-
surance Co.
HON. COLIN INKSTER, Sheriff
CLARKE, Brandon, Lumber Man, etc.
W. CLOUTIER, Director W. W. Water Works Co.
D. S. CURRY, City Controller
W. R. DICK, of Dick, Manning & Co., Lumber
Merchant
G. W. GIBBES, Secretary and Manager:
General Insurance Agent.
HON. W. CLIFFORD, Austin.

FARMERS
AND OTHERS

NOTICE!

WRONG
IMPRESSIONS

Sometimes work incalculable injury to a man's business. In Mr. Bowerman's catalogue of plants, seeds, etc., for 1893, he says that he possesses six acres of land for seed testing purposes, etc. Now that might be allowed to go for what it is worth if he did not go further. But he also has the presumption to say that no other dealer in Winnipeg has any land at all, which is a direct lie. I have neither the time, nor inclination, to dispute these statements, nor institute comparisons in the city, because everyone who has seen the two establishments can judge for themselves. But, as people outside have only the catalogue to judge from, and as such statements are to say the least misleading, I have no alternative (in justice to my business) but to state:

1st. That I have grown and tested seeds for market gardening and other purposes for over 7 years in Winnipeg, while Mr. Bowerman only started business a little over a year ago without any practical experience whatever in the business.

2nd. That Mr. Bowerman, if he is the fortunate possessor of six acres of land has never used it for seed testing purposes.

3rd. That I have more ground at my disposal for these purposes, at the present time, than Mr. Bowerman.

RICHARD ALSTON,
FLORIST, SEEDSMAN, ETC.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SMOKE
Empire Tobacco Goods
MAGNOLIA
The best 25c plug of Smoking Tobacco made
ST. LAWRENCE
The finest 10c plug something good, the big 10c,
CHEW
BLACK BARON
Best black chewing tobacco in the market.
All Storekeepers Sell Empire Tobacco Co's Goods.

ASK FOR THEM
USE THEM
RECOMMEND THEM

H. F. PRICE, Agent.

153 Lombard St., WINNIPEG

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Bowden returned last week from his trip to Estevan.

The local Knights of Pythias will hold an at home some time this month.

The Hon. Senator Kirchhoff returned to the city on Tuesday evening last.

The pamphlets on the Gothenburg system have been distributed around the town.

Mr. N. J. Halpin has purchased the residence of Mr. G. V. Eraser, on Rosser avenue.

The contract for the repairs of the city hall have been let to Mr. Baumanish, at the price \$119.00.

Mr. W. Fallis, one of Souris' most substantial men, was a caller at the Man. office last week.

Every Sunday during the year services will be held every Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Thomas Green and his daughter returned to the city last week from their trip to the old country.

Dr. McDiarmid's daughter, Miss Flossie, we regret to say is still seriously ill from an attack of typhoid fever.

It is generally understood that "Belly" Wilson is going to buy that grey horse in the window of Adams Bros. for the 13th of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes, of the Imperial Band have removed from their house on 5th street, to the Hon. T. M. Daly's residence.

Mr. W. L. Orde, of the land office was called away last Thursday to Lindsay, Ont., on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. F. T. Cope, this city, has shipped a lot of brick to Wawanesa to replace the buildings destroyed by fire there a few weeks ago.

Judge Walker left last week on his northern circuit of county courts, he presided over the county court at Minnedosa last Monday.

This evening there will be held at the Workmen Hall, Syndicate block, Rosser Avenue, a far-extended reception all are requested to attend.

High Healing Powers are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and Wounds.

The Lodge of Sons of England, this city is now in a most prosperous condition. They purpose celebrating St. George's day in right royal style.

Itch on human and horses' and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Wood-furn's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3mf8

Mr. T. Green has returned from the old soil, where he spent most of the winter. Though things are cosy there he finds much attention directed hitherward.

It has been decided, at a meeting held last week, of the congregation of the Methodist church, to build an addition, as at present the want of room is grievously felt.

With commendable energy Mr. T. Baudier has commenced the foundation of a new hot L. to be erected on the site of the one burned down. He intends to put up an imposing structure.

There are at present in the stable of Mr. W. H. Greer a crop of general purpose horses which he had recently brought up from Ontario. We understand that the prices are made to suit the times.

Word has been received from Los Angeles, California, that Mr. W. H. Hollyar, insurance agent of this city, who with Mrs. Hollyar have been spending the winter there, intend returning to the first of May.

Mr. Geo. Woods has, we are glad to say, determined to make his home in Brandon. The pleasant proprietor of the mammoth store in Macdonalds block having purchased the residence of J. M. Robinson on 13th street.

The Easter Sunday floral decorations at St. Matthew's church were exceedingly pretty. A large number of them were most kindly sent from Winnipeg. The congregation were disappointed at the no-arrival of their new organ.

Mr. Shortt, who has been to Calgary, returned to the city Saturday. He was present at the council meeting, and after it had adjourned a number of the Aldermen had a private interview with the gentleman in the City Clerk's room.

Our readers will regret to learn that Miss Kyle, second daughter of Mr. J. Kyle, of Elton, on her way home from Pilot Mound a week or so ago, where she had been teaching school, took seriously ill in this city, and is still here under a doctor's care.

The report of Mr. Dickson, City Engineer, re the water power scheme has been read before the committee. It is a most elaborate one and deals with every feature of the project. After reading the report, the scheme appears more feasible than ever.

It is the intention of the trustees of St. Matthew's Church to make an addition to the building almost immediately. At present the church is totally inadequate to its requirements. On Easter Sunday fully a hundred persons were turned away for want of room.

Mr. R. Hunter, Roseland, is always sound on the chicken business. Last year he had a brood hatched out on the 26th of March, and this year he has them on the 26th. He is very anxious to know if our good friend Greenway could not be induced to purchase the brood for the side show in Chicago.

It is stated in a despatch from Montreal, April 3rd, that Mr. Sandison is returning here.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 183m

We regret to learn that Messrs. D'Aoust & McMillan, merchants, Oak Lake, were unable to arrange with their creditors for the resumption of their business in that town. This is one of the lessons of too much credit, as the firm commencing had considerable means, and always been an excellent reputation. The stock has been bought by Mr. J. A. Orde, late of Rapid City, a gentleman well versed in general business, an excellent citizen in all that the word implies, wherever he locates.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 2mf8

The Uxbridge Pianos have already attained the highest rank. The story of the Pianos as common use is, already ancient history, and the constant changes in construction, would seem to have left nothing to add, but the instruments turned out by this company show that there are important improvements being made which will be appreciated by all lovers of music, especially by musical families with a home orchestra. The more important construction of the interior contains new applications of scientific principles which mark a decided advance in the upright piano. In tone and harmony, in purity and brilliancy, it reaches the highest order of excellence. — Toronto Globe.

The Academy gave its third annual entertainment on Friday evening last, which was a most enjoyable and successful affair. Fully two hundred and fifty persons were present. The rooms were all beautifully decorated and one of the features of the decorations were the paintings and drawings done by Miss Sinclair's pupils. The majority of the drawings deserved great praise and reflect credit on both pupil and teacher. Mr. and Mrs. McKee, and the reception committee were most pleasant and cordial to their numerous guests, and their supper showed that their hospitality was not less than their cordiality. Want of space will not allow us to give a longer description of this successful and enjoyable entertainment.

A. O. U. W. AT HOME.

The "At Home" given by the A. O. U. W., on Friday night last was a great success. Some three hundred people were present. Vocal and instrumental music was one of the features of the meeting, and some of Brandon's best performers were present. One of the features of the evening was the dancing of Miss Somerville. Owing to our want of room we are unable to give the space required for this pleasant evening.

The following is the programme:— S. C. Dwyer, chairman; R. W. Mason, address; Lechehead and Peacock, mouth organ solo; J. R. Foster, song; Mr. Irwin, recitation; Mrs. S. H. Bower, song; Edna Somerville, Highland fling; Mrs. Cliffe, song; intermission for lunch; Lechehead and Peacock, mouth organ solo; Master and Miss Richards, duet; address by the chairman.

Special thanks are due to Mr. J. T. Somerville for his energetic and indefatigable manner in trying to make everyone happy and comfortable.

Griswold.

Griswold, March 31.—The literary society held its closing meeting for the season last Friday evening at which the question of home rule was debated for over two hours. The season has been one of the best in the history of the society, which success is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of the president, Mr. C. W. Speers.

A number of friends assembled at the residence of Adam Stark last Wednesday evening, the occasion being his departure from Griswold. After singing, refreshments and a number of speeches by persons present, Mr. and Mrs. Stark were presented with an address and appropriate presents as a token of the esteem in which they are held.

The warm weather of the past few days is causing the snow to disappear very rapidly. The fields are fast becoming bare and seeding will be in full swing.

Heard on Rosser.

Charley.—"By jove Sandy, what a swell you are! Have you been investing in a new suit?"

Sandy.—"No it my old suit cleaned and dyed. I got it done at the Star Dye Works, 9th St. they do things right there and don't overcharge. Remember the address, and don't be humbugged by any Cheap Jack firm who cut Ontario prices. Crittenden & Co., are the only reliable firm west of Winnipeg. m161m

MARKETS.

The prices paid in the city to farmers at present are as follows:—

Wheat No. 1.....	50 to 52c.
Oats.....	17 to 19c.
Barley.....	23 to 25c.
Brass none in the city.	
Poultry, scarce.	
Eggs, per doz.....	20 to 22c.
Butter, per lb.....	20 to 22c.
Potatoes, per bush.....	30 to 35c.
beef, per lb live weight.....	3 to 3 1/2c.
Mutton, per lb.....	5 to 5 1/2c.
Pork, per lb.....	5c.

Milburn's Beef Iron and Wine the best \$1. Beef, Iron and Wine, Milburn's the best \$1. The best Beef, Iron and Wine, Milburn's \$1.

A. D. RANKIN & CO.

OUR GRAND SPRING OPENING

A GREAT SUCCESS,

EVERYONE DELIGHTED WITH THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Spring Mantles now in.

Our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms

are pleasantly and conveniently arranged on the Second Floor.

We have spared no effort to make our Millinery Department second to none in the Province, but you must be the judge, and we await with confidence your approbation.

Our patrons will find an inspection of this new Department particularly interesting. We are displaying the largest and choicest collection of

Rich Millinery Novelties ever brought to Brandon.

Exclusive Designs of Dress and Suit Hats and Bonnets

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Richness and Neatness Predominate in our Styles.

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We Cordially Invite the People of Brandon and Vicinity to make an early visit to our Show Rooms.

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having purchased a Grand Stock of Millinery since the fire, will give 15 PER CENT. OFF all New Goods during the whole season.

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